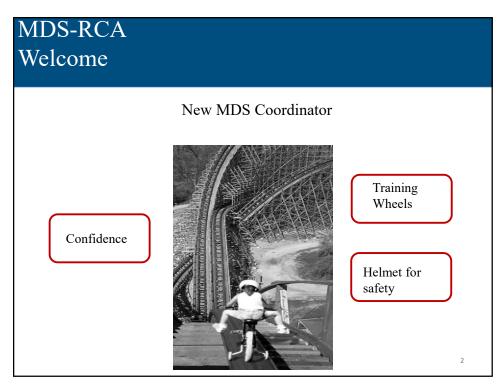
MDS-RCA: The Mini-Series Session #1

Case Mix Team October 2020



1



MDS-RC: The Mini-Series Agenda

MDS-RCA Training: Mini-Series #1

- ➤ History of MDS-RCA
- > Purpose:
- Definitions
- > Type of Assessments
- > Schedule of Assessments
- > Case Mix Index and RUGs
- > Accuracy and Sanctions
- > Resources
- Quality Indicators
- ➤ Section G The Golden Ticket items

3

MDS-RCA History

Once upon a time...

a workgroup made up of providers, Muskie School and DHHS representatives was established, in 1994, to provide recommendations for development of:

- o MDS-RCA form design and content
- o Classification system
- o Case Mix payment system
- Quality Indicators

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MDS-RCA History

1995 Time Study

Twenty five facilities, with a total of 626 residents, participated in this time study. This included the following residents:

- o In small facilities
- o With head injuries
- o With Alzheimer's Disease
- With Mental illness

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MDS-RCA History

1999 Time Study

Thirty-two Facilities, with a total of 735 residents, participated in the second time study. Facilities were selected according to:

- o Overall population
- o Presence of complex residents
- O Presence of residents with mental health issues
- o Presence of residents with Alzheimer's or other Dementia
- o Presence of elderly population

6

MDS-RCA History

1999 Time Study Results

- o Residents were more dependent in ADL's
- There was an increase in residents with Alzheimer's and other Dementias.
- There was an increase in wandering and intimidating behaviors.
- o There was an increase in the amount of time needed to care for these residents
- o The Case Mix Grouper needed to be revised

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MDS-RCA Training

Who, Where, Why and, When...

of Case Mix

MDS-RCA Training

So... Who completes the MDS-RCA?

...The MDS-RCA Coordinator with a little help from:

- ✓ The resident
- ✓ Personal Support Specialists
- ✓ CRMA
- √ family
- ✓ clinical records
- ✓ Social Services
- √ dietary, activities and other staff

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MDS-RCA Training

And... Where is the assessment done?

MDS-RCA assessment is completed in the facility

- ➤ All residents
- ➤ Regardless of payer source

The MDS-RCA cannot be completed if the resident is *not* in the facility. For example, if in the hospital or on a therapeutic leave

MDS-RCA Training

And... Why do we need to do MDS-RCA Assessments?

- 1. To provide information to guide staff in developing a realistic individualized Service Plan.
- 2. To place a resident into a payment group within the Case Mix System.
- 3. To provide information that determines the Quality Indicators.
- 4. To show an accurate picture of the resident's condition, the type and amount of care needed
- 5. Improve equity of payment to providers
- 6. Provide incentives to facilities for accepting residents with higher care needs
- 7. Strengthens the quality of care and quality of life for residents.

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MDS-RCA Training

Schedule of Assessments:

Type of Assessment	When Performed	When does it need to be completed
Admission Assessment	initial admission	By the end of 30 th day after admission as represented by S2b date; Admission date is counted as day one.
Semi-Annual Assessment	Within 180 days of the last MDS-RCA, sequenced from the S2b date of the previous assessment	Within 7 days of the assessment date entered in A5, as represented by S2b date
Annual Assessment	Within 180 days of the most recent semi-annual MDS- RCA assessment	Within 7 days of Assessment date entered in A5 as represented by S2b date
Significant Change Assessment	Only if significant change has occurred	By 14th day after change has occurred as represented by S2b date
Other	When requested by Case Mix Nurse. This will "reset" the clock for all subsequent assessments	Within 7 calendar days of Case Mix nurse visit as represented by S2b date
Discharge Tracking Form	When a resident is discharged, transferred or deceased	Within 7 days of the event
Basic Assessment Tracking Form Identification Information	Provides key information to uniquely identify each resident and to track the resident in an automated system	Complete with all assessments and discharges within 7 days of the event

MDS-RCA Training

When do you complete a Significant Change MDS-RCA assessment:

- Resident has experienced a "major change"
- · Not self-limited
- Impacts two or more areas of the resident's clinical status
- Requires revision of the service plan
- Improvement or decline

Documentation of the identification of the event or situation that may lead to completion of a significant change assessment must be in the resident's clinical record.

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MDS-RCA Training

Timeliness

MaineCare Benefits Manual, Chapter III, Section 97, §7060.1:

"The Department will sanction providers for failure to complete assessments completely, accurately and on a timely basis."

MDS-RCA Training

Accuracy

Each assessment must be completed or coordinated by staff *trained in the completion of the MDS-RCA*.

Documentation is required to support the time periods and information coded on the MDS-RCA. (MBM, chapter III, Section 97, Appendix C, §7030.3)

Penalty for Falsification: The provider may be sanctioned whenever an individual willfully and knowingly certifies (*or causes another individual to certify*) a material and false statement in a resident assessment.

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MDS-RCA Training

And... What is Case Mix?

Case Mix is a system of reimbursement that pays facilities according to the amount of time spent providing care to residents.

Residents are grouped according to the amount of time needed to provide care

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MDS-RCA Training

Case Mix Quality Assurance Review

About every 6 months, a Case Mix nurse reviews a sample of MDS-RCA assessments and resident records to check the accuracy of the MDS-RCA assessments.

Insufficient, inaccurate or lack of documentation to support information coded on the MDS-RCA may lead to an error.

17

17

MDS-RCA Training

Poor Documentation could mean...

Lower payment than the facility could be receiving, OR

Overpayment which could lead to re-payment to the State (Sanctions). This is due to either overstating the care a resident received or insufficient documentation to support the care that was coded.

MDS-RCA Training

Sanctions:

2%	Error rate 34% or greater and less than 37%
5%	Error rate 37% or greater and less than 41%
7%	Error rate 41% or greater and less than 45%
10%	Error rate 45% or greater
10%	If requested reassessments not completed within 7 days

19

19

MDS-RCA Training

Case Mix Resident Classification Groups and Weights

There are 15 case mix classification or RUG (Resource Utilization Groups) groups, including one default group used when a resident cannot be classified into one of the other 14 classification groups.

20

MDS-RCA Training

5 categories:

- Impaired Cognition
- Clinically Complex
- · Behavioral Health
- Physical
- Default or Not Classified (BC1)

21

21

MDS-RCA Training MAINECARE RCF RESOURCE GROUP WEIGHTS Resident MaineCare Weight Short description Group 2.250 IMPAIRED 15-28 IC1 1.568 IMPAIRED 12-14 1.144 IMPAIRED 0-11 1.944 CD1 COMPLEX 12-28 1.593 CC1 COMPLEX 7-11 1.205 CB₁ COMPLEX 2-6 0.938 CA₁ COMPLEX 0-1 1.916 MC1 8 BEHAVIORAL HEALTH 16-28 1.377 MB₁ BEHAVIORAL HEALTH 5-15 0.980 BEHAVIORAL HEALTH 0-4 MA1 1.418 PD1 PHYSICAL 11-28 1.019 PC₁ PHYSICAL 8-10 1.004 PHYSICAL 4-7 0.731 PHYSICAL 0-3 0.731 15 NOT CLASSIFIED

MDS-RCA Training

The ADL index score is determined as follows:

ADL Function	Self-Performance	MDS-RCA Code	ADL Score
1. Bed Mobility (G1aa)	Independent	0	0
2. Transfer (G1ba)	Supervision	1	1
3. Locomotion (G1ca)	Limited Assistance	2	2
4. Dressing (G1da)	Extensive assistance	3	3
5. Eating (G1ea)	Total Dependence	4	4
6. Toilet Use (G1fa)	Activity did not occur	8	4
7. Personal Hygiene (G1ga)			

23

MDS-RCA Training

Impaired Cognition Groups

119		3	IA1	0-11	Impaired Cognition low ADL	1.144
Impaired Cognition	B3=3: severely impaired daily decision- making	2	IB1	12-14	Impaired Cognition medium ADL	1.568
	10.000	1	IC1	15-28	Impaired Cognition high ADL	2.25

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MDS-R Trainin	g						
	Clinically	, Comp	lex Gro	oups			
Clinically Complex	At least one of the following conditions: Ifa=1: diabetics receiving daily injections If1: aphasia If1: cerebral palsy If1: hemiparesis/hemiplegia If1: vi MS If2: quadrilegia If1w: explicit terminal prognosis M1b: burns M2a,b,c or d (coded >0): ulcers due to pressure or decreased blood flow O4ag=7: diabetics receiving daily injections P1aa: radiation / chemotherapy P1ab: oxygen P1ab: oxygen P1ab: oxygen P1ab: oxygen P1ab: oxygen P1ab: oxygen	9	CA1	0-1	Complex low ADL	0.938	
	P3a=1, 2, or 3: monitoring for acute conditions	10	CB1	2-6	Complex medium ADL	1.205	
	P3b=1, 2, or 3: monitoring for acute conditions	11	CC1	7-11	Complex high ADL	1.593	
	P10>3 meaning 4 or more <u>days</u> with physician order changes	12	CD1	12-28	Complex very-high ADL	1.944	25

	Behavioral	Healt	h Grou	ps			
	E1a-E1r: two or more indicators of depression, anxiety or sad mood (coded as 1 or 2), OR				Mediatric Sec. 2011 Mari		
Behavioral Health	P2a-p2j: three or more items checked. Three or more interventions or programs for mood, behavior, or cognitive loss, OR	6	MA1	0-4	Behavior Health low ADL	0.98	
Tioditi	J1e: delusions, OR						
	J1f: hallucinations	7	MB1	5-15	Behavior Health medium ADL	1.377	
	J II. Hallucinations	8	MC1	16-28	Behavior Health high ADL	1.916	

MDS-RCA Training

Default and Physical groups

Not Classified	MDS-RCA RUG items contain invalid or missing data	1	BC1	n/a	Default	0.731
		2	PA1	0-3	Physical low ADL	0.731
Dhysical	No additional items, assistance with ADL	3	PB1	4-7	Physical medium ADL	1.004
Physical	only	4	PC1	8-10	Physical high ADL	1.019
		5	PD1	11-28	Physical very-high ADL	1.418

27

27

MDS-RCA Training

Documentation errors vs. Payment errors

- A Payment error counts towards the final "error rate" presented at the time of the exit interview.
- A Documentation or clinical error does not count towards the final error rate.
- Both types of errors must be corrected

MDS-RCA Training

What are Quality Indicators??

- · Identify flags
- Identify exemplary care
- Identify potential care problems
- · Identify residents for review
- · Provide general information
- Identify education needs
- · Based solely from responses on the MDS-RCA

29

29

MDS-RCA Training

Quality Indicator Reports

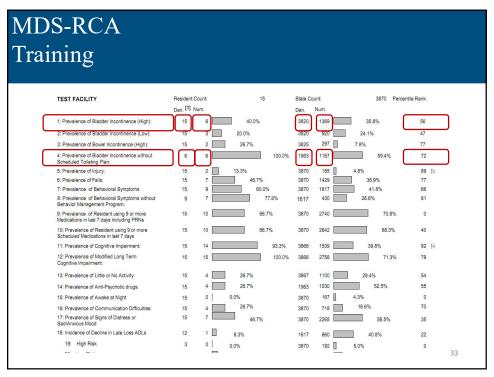
The "PNMI Residential Care Facility Quality Indicator" report is prepared & mailed to each facility every 6 months.

If there is a change of administrator, notify Catherine Gunn at Muskie by phone (780-5576) or email (<u>Catherine.gunn@maine.edu</u>) to ensure Quality Indicator reports are addressed to the correct person.

MDS-RCA Training QU Prevalence of Bladder Incontinence (High Degree of Incontinence) OI 20 Incidence of Decline in Late Loss ADLs - Low Risk QI 2 Prevalence of Bladder Incontinence (Low Degree of Incontinence) QI 21 Incidence of Decline in Early Loss ADLs QI 3 Prevalence of Bowel Incontinence (High Degree of Incontinence) QI 22 Incidence of Decline in Early Loss ADLs - High Risk QI 4 Prevalence of Bladder Incontinence without Scheduled Toileting Plan QI 23 Incidence of Decline in Early Loss ADLs - Low Risk QI 24 Incidence of Improvement in Late Loss ADLs QI 6 Prevalence of Falls QI 25 Incidence of Improvement in Early Loss ADLs QI 7 Prevalence of Behavioral Symptoms Ql 26 Prevalence of Emergency Room Visits without Overnight Stay QI 8 Prevalence of Behavioral Symptoms without Behavior Management Program QI 27 Prevalence of Psychiatric Hospital Stays in last 6 months Q1.9 Prevalence of Resident using 9 or more Medications in last 7 days including PRNs Q1.28 Prevalence of Hospital Stays in last 6 months QI 10 Prevalence of Resident using 9 or more Scheduled Medications in last 7 days QI 29 Prevalence of Weight Loss QI 11 Prevalence of Cognitive Impairment QI 30 Prevalence of Wheelchair as Primary Mode of Locomotion QI 12 Prevalence of Modified Long Term Cognitive Impairment QI 31 Prevalence of High Case Mix Index QI 13 Prevalence of Little or No Activity QI 32 Prevalence of Pain QI 14 Prevalence of Anti-Psychotic Drugs QI 33 Prevalence of Pain Interfering without Pain Management QI 15 Prevalence of Awake at Night QI 34 Prevalence of Anti-Psychotic use in Absence of Diagnosis QI 16 Prevalence of Communication Difficulties QI 35 Prevalence of Ulcers due to Any Cause QI 17 Prevalence of Signs of Distress or Sad/Anxious Mood QI 36 Prevalence of Fecal Impaction QI 18 Incidence of Decline in Late Loss ADLs QI 19 Incidence of Decline in Late Loss ADLs - High Risk 31

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	Quality Indicato	rs
Title	Description	MDS-RCA Variable Definition
Prevalence of Bladder Incontinence (High Degree of Incontinence)	Numerator: All residents who were frequently incontinent or incontinent on most recent assessment. Denominator: Most recent assessment on all residents excluding those with Indwelling Catheter.	Numerator: Bladder Incontinence: (H1b=3 OF H1b=4) Denominator: Most recent assessment on all residents Exclude: Indwelling Catheter (H3d=1)
Prevalence of Bladder Incontinence without Scheduled Toileting Plan.	Numerator: Residents without toileting plan and are occasionally incontinent to incontinent most recent assessment. Denominator: Residents who were occasionally incontinent to incontinent on most recent assessment excluding those with Indwelling Catheter.	Numerator: No scheduled toileting/other program (H3a=0) Denominator: Most recent assessment for all residents where bladder incontinence is occasionally incontinent to incontinent: (H1b= or H1b=3 or H1b=4) Exclude: Indwelling Catheter (H3d=1)

MDS-RCA Training

What can you learn from the QI Report

- ➤ Allows each facility review the results and compare your facility's percentage to the state average.
- ➤ What could cause your facility to be higher or lower than other facilities?
- ➤ Verify that the resident's condition was accurately assessed at the time the MDS-RCA was completed
- ➤ Identify if facility changes are needed

55

35

MDS-RCA Training



ADL SELF-PERFORMANCE

Measures what the resident actually did (not what he or she might be capable of doing) within each ADL category over the last 7 days.

	 SUPERVISION—Oversight, encouragement or cueing provided 3 or more times du days —OR— Supervision (3 or more times) plus physical assistance provided on times during last 7 days 	ring las	t.7 2
	 LIMITED ASSISTANCE—Realident highly involved in activity, received physical help maneuvering of limbs or other non-weight bearing assistance 3 or more times— Limited assistance (3 or more times), plus weight-bearing support provided only it 	OR-	
	 EXTENSIVE ASSISTANCE—While resident performed part of activity, over last 7-day help of following type(s) provided 3 or more times: 	period	
	— Weight-bearing support		
	— Full staff performance during part (but not all) of last 7 days		
	TOTAL DEPENDENCE—Full staff performance of activity during last 7 days ACTIVITY DID NOT DCCUR DURING LAST 7 DAYS		
	(B) ADL SUPPORT CODES (CODE for MOST SUPPORT PROVIDED OVER E HOUR PERIOD) during last 7 days; code regardless of person's self-performance classification.		8 B
	No setup or physical help from staff Setup help only Z. One-person physical assist Those-persons physical assist Activity of not occur during entire 7 days	SELF- PERFORMANCE	SUPPORT
8.	BED MOBILITY- How resident moves to and from lying position, turns side to side, and positions body while in bed		
b.	TRANSFER - How resident moves between surfaces—to/from: bed, chair, wheelchair, standing position (EXCLUDE to/from bath/to/let)		
C.	LOCOMOTION – How resident moves to and returns from other locations (e.g., areas set aside for dhing, activities, or treatments). If facility has only one floor, how resident moves to and from distant areas on the floor. If in wheelchair, self-sufficiency once in chair		
d.	DRESSING – How resident puts on, fastens, and takes off all items of street clothing, including donning/removing prosthesis	Г	
e.	FATING - How resident eats and drinks (regardless of skill). Includes intake of	T = T	

ADL SELF-PERFORMANCE
INDEPENDENT—No help or oversight —OR— Help/oversight provided only 1 or 2 times during last 7 days

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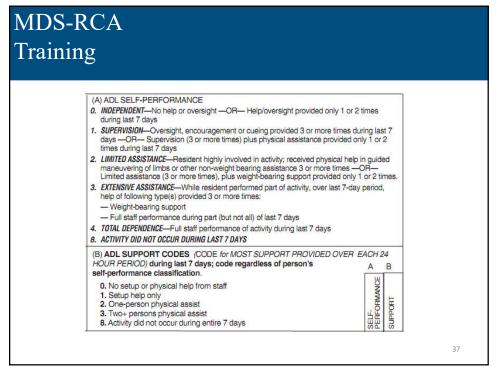
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SECTION G. PHYSICAL FUNCTIONING



Train		
2.	BATHING SELF- Performance	How resident takes full-body bath/shower, sponge bath, and transfers in/out of tub/shower (EXCLUDE washing of back and hair.) Check for most dependent in self-performance during last 7 days. 0. Independent—No help provided 1. Supervision—Oversight help only 2. Physical help limited to transfer only 3. Physical help in part of bathing activity 4. Total dependence 8. Activity itself did not occur during entire 7 days
		38

MDS-RCA Training

Questions?

This completes session #1 of the MDS-RCA Mini-Series.

Email the help desk to register for other training sessions or to send questions for the forum call.

MDS3.0.dhhs@maine.gov

State of Maine website for handouts:

 $\underline{https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/oms/providers/case-mix-private-duty-nursing-and-home-health}$

39

39

MDS-RCA Training

Reminders:

Call the MDS help desk to inquire or register for training.

ASK questions!

ASK more questions!

Attend training as needed

Evaluations would be appreciated so we can continually improve our training.

Case Mix Team Contact Information

• MDS Help Desk: 624-4095 or toll-free: 1-844-288-1612

MDS3.0.DHHS@maine.gov

• Lois Bourque, RN: 592-5909

Lois.Bourque@maine.gov

Debra Poland RN: 215-9675

Debra.Poland@maine.gov

• Emma Boucher RN: 446-2701

Emma.Boucher@maine.gov

Christina Stadig RN: 446-3748

Christina.Stadig@maine.gov

• Sue Pinette, RN: 287-3933 or 215-4504 (cell)

Suzanne.Pinette@maine.gov

41

41

Questions?

Sue Pinette RN, RAC-CT, Case Mix Manager 207-287-3933



